

SOME OF THE SUFFRAGIST WORKERS AND WATCHERS AT THE POLLING PLACES TO-DAY

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and give the total of the vote as soon as the polls are closed. One is to a station where the laboring class predominates, the other to a district of the private houses and expensive apartment houses and hotels. The result from these two districts should give an excellent line on the result in New York County.

There were fewer warrants in the hands of the police officers for the arrest of persons accused of illegal registration than has been the case on any election day in the history of the oldest inhabitant. Generally, these warrants were based on mistakes made by clerks copying the names of registered voters from the official poll books for the use of the challengers.

Two flagrant cases of injustice in this respect came before Magistrate Krotel in West Side Police Court. One involved former State Senator Charles Stadler, who owns his home at 114 West Seventy-seventh Street. On the printed list for challengers another address was given. When Mr. Stadler appeared at the polling place at No. 249 Amsterdam Avenue he was challenged by a Republican watcher, placed under arrest, hustled down to the Police Court, slammed into the pen and kept there for an hour.

CLAIM A WALK-OVER FOR "AL" SMITH.

"Such stupidity as that which led to this outrage deserves punishment," said Magistrate Krotel in discharging Mr. Stadler.

Albert B. Kuhn of No. 288 Broadway, a first voter, was arraigned before Magistrate Krotel after spending an hour in the pen. He had been arrested because a mistake was made in copying his address. Similar cases were reported from other police courts in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Objection was made to the voting of seventeen ancient mariners who live in the Webb Shipbuilding School and Home in Williamsbridge by the inspectors of election. It was charged they had not filed certificates, according to law; that they were inmates of a charitable institution in which they made their permanent residence. Justices Geierich, when the case was sent to him by Justice Brady on an order to show cause, sustained the contention of the election board.

Tammany district leaders reported at noon that from the looks of things "Al" Smith would be elected Sheriff almost by acclamation. Judge Swann would be elected District Attorney by a smaller plurality than had been anticipated. Frank Moss would poll a larger vote than the Republicans gave him in their preliminary estimates, and Woman Suffrage and the Constitution would be beaten.

Republican district leaders also claimed victory, but they showed no enthusiasm.

The polls opened at 5 o'clock this morning and close at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The votes for Assemblymen, Aldermen, Judges, Sheriff and District Attorney will be counted first. Then the slips carrying the suffrage amendment will be counted and finally the weary officials will turn their attention to the ballot carrying the three propositions on the Constitution.

Police Commissioner Woods sensibly departed to-day from the rule established by Commissioner Blinham shifting the entire police force of the city for election. The police-men detailed to election duty were kept in their own precincts and, as closely as possible, to their own beats, where they knew the voters personally. Inspector Schmittberger had 500 men in reserve at Headquarters and they had a soft day of it. About 500 detectives were on special duty in the vicinity of the polling places.

SCHOOL HOUSES USED AT POLLING PLACES.

For the first time in New York election history school houses were used as polling places in this city. Manhattan voters used eight school houses. Brooklyn six school houses and the Borough Hall. The Bronx three school houses. Richmond two and Queens two. Smoking was not allowed in the school houses because, to the great distress of many of the clerks and inspectors assigned to work at the polls.

It was the brown and purple colors of the women's suffrage party predominating about every polling place in the city that distinguished this election from all others ever held in New York. The voters of this city had their first experience with women at the polls and found it a pleasant surprise.

Suffrage leaders in automobiles toured the city all day, starting the pickets and watchers and keeping up their spirits with enthusiastic predictions of victory. Their enthusiasm was infectious and their optimism was admirable. Mrs. James Erskine Neal, Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. G. Terrell and Mrs. Charles Hauer made an early visit to the First Assembly District on the lower west side—Battery Park district—where the bulk of the voters are longshoremen, drivers and men who work hard with their hands.

The women and their big white coats were greeted with cordiality in every election district. In one polling place in Greenwich Street they found a disconsolate Tammany watcher wearing a frock coat, a plug hat and a rose in his coat lapel above his badge. He complained that there was no woman in the polling place and he had dressed in anticipation of the proximity of femininity in the day's work.

Miss Carpenter promptly telephoned up to headquarters and had two pretty pickets and a stunning watcher sent to the precinct.

"If our men would get out and work as hard as you women," said one of Leader Finn's lieutenants to Mrs. Neal, "we'd never lose an election."

"SMOKE," SAID THE WOMAN, "AND THE MEN DID."

The question of smoking in the polling places came up early. With admirable tact the suffrage leaders had selected as watchers women who were nearly all familiar with tobacco smoke. One of these, a woman of middle age and most engaging manners, was stationed at a street booth in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

"Any of you men who want to smoke," she said, after she had presented her credentials and introduced herself all around, "just light up. My husband smokes like a house afire, and if I didn't smell tobacco smoke here I'd feel lonesome."

Two of the watchers pried off a couple of slabs of the tin roof to allow for ventilation and everybody lit up. That woman had one of the pleasantest days of her career.

A woman detailed to a district in Third Avenue off Gramercy Square brought a big box of chocolates with her. In the course of a couple of hours the men in the polling place were helping themselves to her chocolates and conversing most amicably on subjects of general interest.

"By George, Missus," said a Tammany watcher, holding his cigar high in the air with his right hand and reaching for a chocolate with his left, "there ain't a reason in the world why you and me shouldn't agree on politics."

Mild amusement was furnished to the blase old party watchers in the polling places of the Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District in Brooklyn by the earnestness of the suffrage workers. One of the men in the polling place was on hand when the doors were opened. She insisted on shaking the ballot boxes to make sure no snafu had happened. She was in advance and then settled down to a business-like checking off of voters until 5 o'clock.

"I have to go home now," she said, "but my father is opposed to suffrage and doesn't know I am here. I am going home to have breakfast with him; but I'll be back as soon as he goes to business and remain the rest of the day."

The women may lose to-day but they can carry to defeat, in that event the satisfaction of knowing that by their tact, earnestness, intelligence and general goodfellowship at the polls to-day they have given their cause as big a boost as it received in all the months of strenuous campaigning.

Women Pleased With Courtesy Shown at Election Booths

The workers for woman suffrage were on the job to-day at the crack of dawn. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, which has its headquarters at No. 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, was in her office before the scrub-women had finished clearing away the litter from which the workers had departed long after midnight.

As early as half-past 5 o'clock the

sixty-three inspectors detailed to the Assembly districts of Greater New York began reporting by telephone to Miss Hay, telling her just what was happening at their posts, the rapidly with which the voters were coming in and the general attitude of the male population.

Motor cars by the score rolled up to headquarters, all of them decorated with the yellow, white and purple colors of the suffrage clan and before 6 o'clock there were sixty cars in

service. The number of inspectors, watchers and pickets at the polling places numbered more than 3,000. RESPECT FOR WOMEN SEEN EVERYWHERE.

From all the early accounts which reached Miss Hay the women at the polling places were treated with every consideration. There was friction at only one place, in the Thirtieth Assembly District in Harlem.

There, according to Miss Hay, the women were "just a bit aggressive" and it was not until the arrival of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, a "scout inspector," charged with going the rounds to see that all was well, that the little difficulty was settled.

"Then," Miss Hay continued, "everything was as pleasant as could be. I blamed the women, not the men, for that little disturbance."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, transferred her headquarters from No. 303 Fifth Avenue to the Thirty-fourth Street Building at 5:30 o'clock this morning and as soon as her automobile was ready began a tour of the Seventeenth Assembly District. She returned very much delighted with what she had seen. "I feel," she said, "that everything is going well with us. There has not been a single instance of resentment on the part of the men because we have gone to the polls, as it were, with them this year."

MURPHY DEMANDED COURTESY FOR WOMEN WATCHERS.

Respect for women workers at the polls was the order of Chief Charles F. Murphy of Tammany to all his followers.

Tammany was scrupulous in its attitude toward women watchers and workers about the polling places. Mr. Murphy issued orders that "Every courtesy be shown to the women folks."

At the secret meeting of Tammany executive committee last Saturday, the subject of women at the polls was brought up by Senator James A. Foley, Chairman of the organization law committee. He read to the district leaders the law and said that women now had the same right as men to have a watcher in each polling place. The presence of one woman, therefore, was legal.

Mr. Murphy then took the floor and made a speech to the leaders. He said that the organization was maintaining a strictly neutral attitude on the subject of Woman's Suffrage and that he had promised to keep hands off. He warned the leaders that in accordance with the law just read by Senator Foley the women had a right to station watchers in polling places and it was the duty of every Tammany man to protect and respect those women.

He then advised the district leaders to instruct their captains and election workers to be most scrupulous in their attitude toward the women. They must be polite, respectful and decent and also recognize that the women are present by right.

These instructions were transmitted down the line by the district leaders, and as a general rule kindly attention and courtesy was shown by all Tammany men toward the women watchers, especially in the very early morning hours, when they were green and unaccustomed to their duties.

At Tammany Hall to-day Secretary Thomas F. Smith, in charge during the day time, said: "Up to noon we have not received a single complaint of trouble at the polls. No woman, we believe, has had occasion to complain against the attitude of the organization toward her presence at the

polls. Mr. Murphy counseled the district leaders on the subject, and we believe that strict fairness and justice is being exercised."

MALE SUFFRAGISTS AT WORK EARLY.

The men who have been working independently for the women were as promptly on the job to-day as their sisters. A dozen or more of them called up Miss Hay early to-day to say that their cars were at the disposal of the Suffragists and "what could they do to help?" Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, one of the busiest chairmen in the building, immediately pounced upon these men for messenger service.

She had them carrying workers and literature all over the city. Among them were James Hone of Rye, Robert Erskine Ely and James Lee Laidlaw.

WOODS CALLS AT SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS.

Police Commissioner Woods also called up the suffrage headquarters.

"I've heard of no disturbance, have you?" he asked, and added, "Let me know what we can do to help."

While Mrs. Catt was touring the Seventeenth District, Mrs. Ogden Reid was busy in the Eleventh, Miss Foia La Follette in the Fifth, Miss Mary Driscoll in the Sixth, Commissioner Katherine B. Davis in the Fourteenth, Mrs. Frederick Nathan in the Fifteenth, Mrs. Philip Lydig in the Fifth and Seventh as a "scout," Miss Lillian D. Wald in the Fourth, Mrs. Frank Keep in the Second with the Foleyites, Mrs. Henry Bruere in the Twentieth, and Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, in the Twelfth.

"We are filled with hopefulness," Miss Hay said, between telephone reports from the inspectors. "We don't believe that either the Tammany machine or the Republican machine has been instructed against us. We have not sent watchers to the polls because we fear fraud. We are there because we want to know what goes on, as an instruction for our women for the future and because we are interested."

When Mrs. Catt returned later from a second inspection of her district she brought to headquarters further evidence of the orderly voting. She said that she had relieved one of the women inspectors in the Seventeenth District for a half an hour.

In order that the women watchers might not suffer hunger's pangs in the Fourth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, Mrs. Catt and Miss Wald had them plentifully supplied with coffee and sandwiches.

WHITMAN VOTES NO. 178, SEES ENCOURAGING SIGN IN HEAVY BALLOTING.

Gov. Whitman voted in three and a half minutes at 11:15 A. M. to-day. He was No. 178 in the Twenty-third Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, at No. 840 Sixth Avenue, a florist shop. With him was Dr. Frederick L. Marshall, State Superintendent of Elections.

"It took John D. Rockefeller ten minutes to vote," someone told the Governor.

"Well, there's a great deal to vote for," he replied. "It is an encouraging

sign that so many have come out so early to vote. It shows that people are thinking. Suffrage? Oh, every one knows where I stand on that."

MAYOR VOTES SUFFRAGE, FOR SMITH AND PERKINS, AGAINST CONSTITUTION.

Mayor Mitchell voted at 12:30 o'clock in a portable election booth set up on the south side of West Ninety-eighth Street near Broadway, in a Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District. After he left the polling place Mayor Mitchell said:

"I voted for woman suffrage, for Charles A. Perkins for District Attorney, for Alfred E. Smith for Sheriff, for the canal bond issue amendment and the amendment enabling the readjustment of the Sinking Fund on a business basis."

"I voted against all the revised Constitution except the taxation article. My reason for voting against the Constitution, with the exception of this taxation question is that, notwithstanding the fact that it contains a great many meritorious qualities it doesn't do the City of New York justice in the matter of home rule. I favor the taxation article because it will enable this city to get a fair deal."

BIG TOM FOLEY KICKS DRISCOLL OFF THE WALK

A Touch of Old Time Election Stuff in the Second; Crowd Follows-Up the Kick.

War between the Foley and Driscoll-Refrano factions in the Second Assembly District, under the shadow of Brooklyn Bridge, was renewed to-day when Eugene Driscoll went to the polling place in Madison Street, two doors from the Tammany Down Town Club.

He was allowed to enter and vote without interference, but meanwhile crowds of Foley men, headed by "Big Tom" himself, gathered in the street waiting for the rival leader to come out.

As Driscoll emerged the crowd held back to give Foley first chance. The big ex-Sheriff stopped up exclaiming, "Now get out of here," and raising a No. 10 boot, gave Driscoll an old-fashioned kick that boosted him off the sidewalk.

The crowd let out a cheer and began pelting the victim with garbage as he ran down the street. They followed him to the door of his house, throwing at him anything handy, but refraining from physical attack.

Child Killed by Automobile. Henry Landeman, engineer of the United States Dye Works in Passaic, was on his way this afternoon to Lodi, N. J., when Benjamin Melzer, six years old of No. 119 Madison Street, Passaic, ran under the automobile he was driving. Landeman took the child to the General Hospital, where he died. Though Landeman was said to be blameless, he was held on a technical charge.

Woman Suffrage Wins East Side, Says Katherine Davis After Tour

"The east side is going overwhelmingly for woman suffrage." This was the substance of a report made at the headquarters of the Woman's Suffrage Party this afternoon by Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, after a whirlwind automobile tour of the lower east side.

Dr. Davis acted as a suffrage inspector in the Fourteenth Assembly District, and she was on the job there at a quarter after 5 this morning. At 9 o'clock she was called back to the headquarters at No. 48 East Thirty-fourth Street and asked to see how things were going along the lower east side.

With an Evening World reporter and several suffrage workers she started out in her automobile at 11 o'clock. The First Election District of the Third Assembly District, in White, near Centre Streets, was the first place visited. A fight was taking place within one hundred feet of the polling place when the Commissioner reached there. She gazed coolly at the combatants, edged her way through the crowd and went to the polling place. The woman watcher there told her everything was favorable to suffrage.

EVERYTHING IS FAVORABLE, COMMISSIONER IS TOLD.

Then she went over to the Second Assembly District and stopped at the polling place of the Fourteenth Election District, No. 137 Monroe Street, where she met Dr. Henry Moskowitz.

"Everything is favorable to Suffrage," said Dr. Moskowitz. "The amendment will be carried with a rush down this way. I am here to see fair play, and I want to say that if the women are getting fair play anywhere, it is on the lower East Side."

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, at No. 180 Eldridge Street, came in for the next call. Miss Donna Leitner, the Suffrage worker in charge there, said: "Everything is perfectly splendid. Dr. Davis, 'The vote is being cast early and judging by the attitude of the men, they are for Suffrage almost to a unit. I do not believe we need fear the lower east side.'"

In the Second Election District of the Tenth Assembly District, No. 212 Eldridge Street, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, one of the pioneer Suffrage workers, was on duty. Mrs. Blatch had gone to the election district at daylight. Shortly after the polling place was opened one of the election officials refused to admit a man who represented himself as a party worker.

"But the lady can come in," said the official. "I will extend her that courtesy."

"You will extend me that as my

by law," said Mrs. Blatch. The

election officer didn't try to "start anything" after that. Mrs. Blatch said she was thoroughly satisfied with the way the vote was being cast.

Over at the polling place of the Ninth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, No. 286 Delancey Street, the women on duty seemed greatly perturbed. Mrs. Alice Lewisohn was the watcher, and the pickets were Miss A. St. L. Eberie, Miss Grace E. Smith and Miss Elizabeth Branson.

WOMAN DEMANDS RIGHT BY LAW, NOT BY COURTESY.

Over at the polling place of the Tenth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District, they said, some sort of sentiment against suffrage was being shown, and a policeman had told one woman that a riot was on foot to throw away suffrage votes after the closing of the polls. Dr. Davis hurried right down there.

She ran right into Louis Zeitler, the Republican captain and Charlie Leef, his Democratic rival.

"Don't you believe we ain't giving you people a square deal," said

Zeitler. "Why, an old man came in here this morning to vote for Suffrage and he marked his ballot wrong, and then he sat down and cried—he was so mad."

"Yes," chimed in Leef, "and another old man who came here to vote ran back and got his old mother just to show her a woman watcher in a polling place. Yes, indeed, Dr. Davis, we're all for Suffrage."

Just then an automobile came along with Miss Lillian D. Wald and Mrs. Lewisohn in it. They said it looked as if the cause of Suffrage would score a big victory on the east side.

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